



SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE

Vol. 2—No. 2

FEBRUARY 1959

DYNAMIC GROWTH OF S.A. ECONOMY

CONFIDENCE in the Union's economic future, particularly in the industrial sector, was recently expressed by several prominent South Africans and distinguished personalities from abroad. Their pronouncements testify to the fact that the country is not only consolidating well after a period of unprecedented economic expansion, but also that the prospects for a new surge of development are bright.

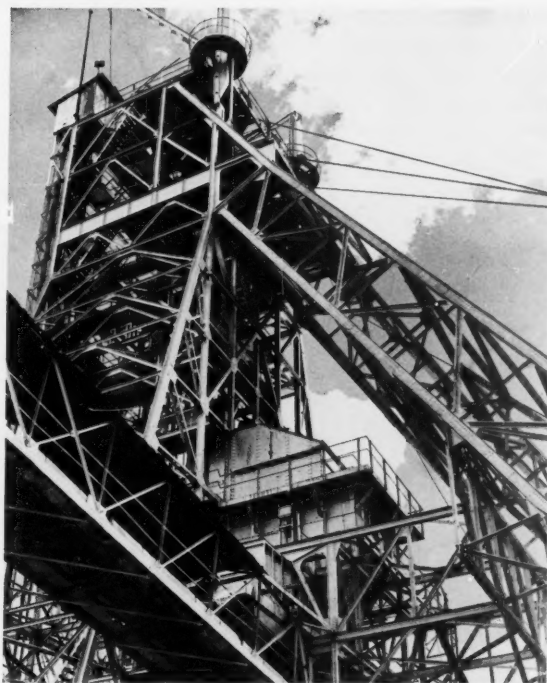
The United States Ambassador, Mr. Henry A. Byroade, said in Johannesburg that by hard work and intelligence the Union has achieved the industrial leadership of the African continent. He officially opened the first branch of the First National City Bank of New York. Among those present was Mr. Richard S. Perkins, vice-president of the bank's board, who went over from America especially for the occasion.

Mr. Byroade said that South Africa had never asked for a gift or financial aid from any outside sources. He hoped that more American investments would be attracted to the Union for the benefit of both countries.

In a personal message issued to the South African public to mark the occasion, Mr. Perkins said that the Union has undergone a period of dynamic growth. In establishing a subsidiary in Johannesburg, his bank was not only guided by past growth, but also by the prospect of continued expansion in the Union's economy. In addition to serving as one of the richest mineral store-houses in the world, South Africa has introduced hundreds of new industries since World War II, with the largest gains in engineering, chemicals, textiles and apparel, he said.

"The United States is making a contribution to the development of South Africa's manufacturing industries and its base metal mining. American direct investments in the Union rose from \$140 million in 1950 to \$350 million by the end of 1957, an increase of 118 per cent. A total of \$400 million worth of goods was exchanged by the two countries in 1957."

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Sign-post of South Africa's growth: A new mine headgear on the Orange Free State's rich gold fields at Virginia.



Personal

PROF. BEN MARAIS, of the University of Pretoria, has been appointed South Africa's representative to a twenty member world committee in connection with the International Missionary Council's new project for the development of Christian leadership in the younger churches of Africa and Asia. This project was instigated by a gift to the Council of \$2 million by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

MR. MILTON BRACKER of the New York Times left for South Africa to take up an assignment as special correspondent for his paper in Africa south of the Sahara. He will be stationed in Johannesburg and succeeds Mr. Richard P. Hunt.

PROFESSOR JAN LOUBSER of the University of the Orange Free State has arrived for a year's advanced research work in physics at Columbia University, New York. He is accompanied by his family. Prof. Loubser's research is sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences.

DR. ERNST VAN HEERDEN, well-known Afrikaans poet, and lecturer at the University of Stellenbosch, will visit the United States this year on a Carnegie grant. He intends to study modern American literature and methods of teaching literature.

MR. WILLIAM GORDON, editor of the Atlanta Daily World, one of the largest Negro newspapers in the Southern States, recently paid a two-week visit to South Africa. He was awarded one of the Ogden Reid Fellowships for 1958 to travel abroad, and chose to tour Africa.

DR. STEWART W. McCLELLAND, dean of instructors of the Dale Carnegie Leadership Courses, left New York on January 27, accompanied by his wife, for an extended visit to South



Africa. Both Dr. and Mrs. McClelland will be presiding at conferences in connection with the courses in Johannesburg. In March, Mrs. McClelland will be in Cape Town to organize Dorothy Carnegie Courses for Women there. Dr. McClelland is a past president of Lincoln Memorial University and his wife has been associated with him in his present work since their marriage in 1947. They

make their home in Indianapolis, Ind.

MR. JAMES J. RIORDAN, traffic manager of the Robin Line (a division of Moore-McCormack), died suddenly at his home on January 8th, following a heart attack. His loss will be felt in maritime circles in both New York and South Africa. Mr. Riordan was 51 years old.

Profile: Louis G. Dunn

AS TECHNICAL DIRECTOR of the ballistic missile and space programs for the Air Force, Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., is playing a key role in U. S. national affairs as well as man's exploration of outer space. Heading the unique team of STL scientists and engineers is South Africa-born Dr. Louis Gerhardus Dunn, who became president of Space Technological Laboratories on November 1.

Under Dr. Dunn's leadership, STL scientists are conducting the over-all weapon system design, development and flight



testing of ballistic missiles and space vehicles designed to make the U. S. Air Force an overwhelming "Power for Peace."

Dr. Dunn was born on November 4, 1908, in Ermelo, Transvaal, and is the son of James Peter and Marie Swart Dunn. He went to school in Ermelo.

Prior to World War II, Dr. Dunn was identified almost exclusively with the California In-

stitute of Technology, where he received the B.S., M.S., M.E., A.E. and Ph.D. degrees in aeronautical science and mechanical engineering. During World War II, as an Assistant Chief Engineer for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of California Institute of Technology, Dr. Dunn conducted basic research in the military application of rocket power and later served as an advisor with various committees on torpedo development. He was honored by President Truman's presentation of the Medal of Merit in recognition for his wartime contribution in developing torpedoes.

A few weeks after VE Day, the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, requested Dr. Dunn's services for an assignment in Germany involving the test firing and evaluation of captured V-2 Rocket engines. On completion of this assignment, he received a commendation and a theater ribbon from the Commanding General, U. S. Army Ordnance.

As Director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Calif. Tech. (from 1947), Dr. Dunn was in charge of developing the Army's Corporal Missile, the first U. S. surface-to-surface ballistic missile. In 1954 he joined Space Technology Laboratories to take a leading part in setting up the top priority, long-range ballistic missiles, Atlas, Titan and Thor.

As father of five children ranging from 21 to 6 years of age, Dr. Dunn has a father's normal desire to see that the curriculum in the schools his children attend is such that they will not be handicapped by a future lack of knowledge in mathematics and science.

He resides with his wife and family in Pacific Palisades, California.

To SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE, Dr. Dunn writes: "I am very proud to have been born in South Africa and have many pleasant memories of the time spent there."

West Is Losing Africa-Premier

"THE WESTERN WORLD is losing the psychological battle for the mind of Africa," Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd told a United Press International reporter in an exclusive interview recently. The Prime Minister said the West is seeking to outbid the Communists at their own game of attacking the white man's prestige in Africa.

The West would have been much wiser if they had countered the Communists' generalized and vague attacks by a clear and specific exposition of what the white man and the Union of South Africa in particular have done, are doing and will continue to do for Africa—things which must lead to self-sufficiency in due course. Instead, "they say almost apologetically that colonialism is something of the past, that they are now ready to grant self-government and that they too are opposed to 'oppressor countries' like the Union."

The Prime Minister warned that the real danger from communism is not that the native peoples of Africa might adopt the Communist ideology, but rather that they might accept the Communist propaganda that the colonial powers or the white people of South Africa had harmed them instead of creating civilized conditions on the African continent. "Communism has one aim in Africa—to make the black man resent the presence of the white man."

South Africa is the one reliable friend the Western World has in Africa, Dr. Verwoerd said. "We are the one area on which the West can rely absolutely. Our friendship must remain even in spite of misunderstandings . . . because our interests are the same."

EX-LEADER OF OPPOSITION VISITS U. S.

MR. J. G. N. STRAUSS, a former leader of the South African Opposition, has been visiting the United States during December and January as part of a round-the-world tour. In Washington he renewed his acquaintance and conferred with the Union Ambassador, Mr. Wentzel C. du Plessis. "At first, I only



intended to visit the Far East, to extend my knowledge of parts of the world I have never seen," he said, "but afterwards I decided that I might as well fly from Japan to the United States, which I have never visited before."

Mr. Strauss, who was a confidant of General J. C. Smuts for many years, succeeded him as leader of the United Party on his death in 1950. He led the Opposition until 1956, when Sir De Villiers Graaff was elected leader.

MEDALS FOR U. S. BOER WAR VETERANS

TWO SOUTH AFRICAN BROTHERS, living in the United States, have been awarded Oudstryder Medals (for veterans) by the S. A. Department of Defence for their part in the South African War. Mr. Wynand J. Viljoen of Montebello, Calif., and Mr. Jan C. Viljoen of Long Beach were members of the Johannesburg Commando.

Mr. Wynand J. Viljoen was commandant and acted intermittently as Assistant Commandant General of the Transvaal forces. He was one of the Boer delegates to the Vereeniging Conference which ended the war in 1902.

The Viljoen brothers first came to America in 1904, with an exhibition of battle scenes of the South African War which was displayed at the World's Fair in St. Louis. After the Fair, they tried their hand at farming in Mexico before returning to the United States. Mr. Wynand Viljoen, who will be 84 years old this month, joined an oil company in 1912 and remained with it until his retirement some years ago. Mr. Jan Viljoen, who is almost an octogenarian himself, pursued a career in the building industry. He is now living with a granddaughter near the famous Disneyland.

A third brother, General Ben Viljoen, who was in charge of the World's Fair exhibition, died in New Mexico in 1918. General Viljoen's son, Wynand Eugene, was the personal communications officer for General Pershing during the Mexican expedition. After only a decade in the United States, Eugene Viljoen had been promoted to captain in the U. S. Army; he trained signal officers during the First World War.

South African Association?

The Viljoens of California have expressed the desire to organize an association of South Africans who have settled in the U. S. The organization would convene each year at a centrally located place and would promote knowledge of the Union among Americans and foster good will for the country. There are dozens of such nationality organizations in this country now.

Mr. Eugene Viljoen is taking the lead in this movement to form a South African association. All interested South Africans should contact him directly at: Box 939, Carmel, California.





The first thirty-one volumes of the official history of the United States Army in World War II were presented to the South African Military Academy of Saldanha Bay by Lieut. Col. James Hennessy, the U. S. Army Attaché in the Union. Colonel Hennessy, right, examines the books with Col. P. J. G. de Vos, Commanding Officer of the Academy, at the presentation. Successive volumes will be sent to the Academy as they are printed until the set is complete.

Springbok Leaps to N. Y. Market

A SKIN-RUG for your fireplace hearth or your den wall? You can get it now from a New York firm which is importing genuine Springbok skin-rugs from the South African plains. (The Springbok is one of the most colorful of the Gazelle family and the official symbol of S. A. sportsmen.) The handsomely toned skins are approximately 48 x 36 inches and lend a strikingly different decorative note to any interior. They are obtainable from Usher and Usher Company, New York.

Lucky Teenagers to See U. S.

A GROUP OF TEENAGERS, chosen from many applicants for their personality and intelligence, will leave the Union for America in August as Young Ambassadors from South Africa. They will be the winners of the American Field Service International Scholarships, applications for which closed in December. The results of the contest will be announced by a five-man selection committee in June. The children will live in homes in American communities, attend schools there and tour the country. The scheme was originated by Mr. J. M. Pennington, a South African schoolteacher now in the United States. It is hoped that within a few years American teenagers will go to the Union on a similar basis.

LANTERN ISSUES U. S. SPECIAL

A special edition of LANTERN, the illustrated journal published by the S. A. Association for the Advancement of Knowledge and Culture under the patronage of the Department of Education, Arts and Science, has been devoted to the United States. "Spotlight on the U. S. A." is the fourth in a series of special editions of LANTERN to promote cultural relations between South Africa and other nations.

Hard cover copies were presented by Dr. S. H. Pellissier, chairman of the board of Lantern, to Mr. Henry A. Byroade, U. S. Ambassador, and Dr. C. Kenneth Snyder, Public Affairs Officer of the U. S. Embassy. A copy is also being presented to the Library of Congress.

The editor of Lantern, Mr. V. C. Wood, recently spent three months in America at the invitation of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It was on this visit that he collected material for the special edition.

In his editorial, Mr. Wood says that he has tried "to present an objective, overall picture of America's way of life, her traditions, achievements and aspirations." The richly illustrated edition contains a message from President Eisenhower and deals inter alia with the historic relations between the United States and the Union.

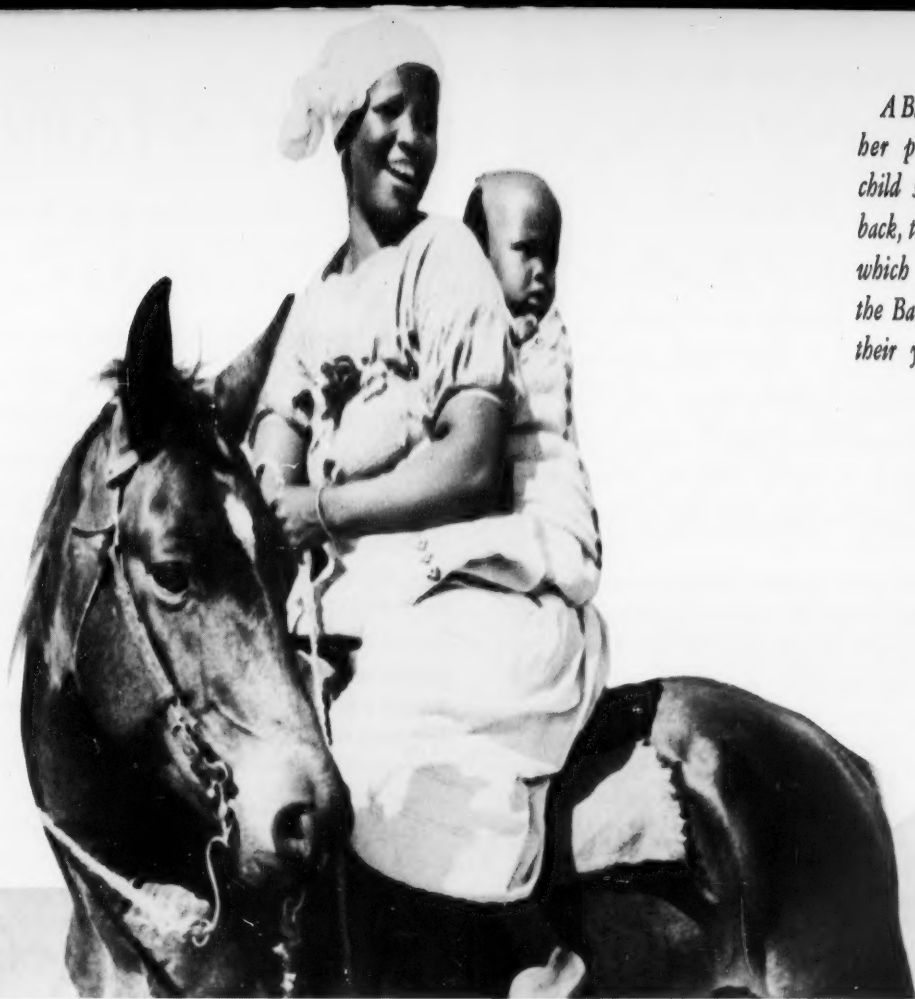
NOTE: Copies of this issue of Lantern are obtainable through the Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

Yankee Veteran Gets Medical Degree at Cape

A 34-YEAR-OLD EX-SERVICEMAN from New York has gained a medical degree from the Cape Town University. Carlyle Grayson went to Cape Town to study in 1953, as a result of a chance conversation with a retired member of the New York police force, Mr. Andries Geyer, a former South African. During his studies at the University, Dr. Grayson met and married a Cape Town girl, and they now have a 13-month-old daughter Diane. The Graysons left Cape Town in December for New York where Dr. Grayson will pursue his career.

MR. DAVID ROCKEFELLER, vice-chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Mr. John Watts, vice-president of the bank's international department, are due to arrive in Johannesburg on February 10th to begin their African tour. The two bank officials are also slated to visit Cape Town, before leaving for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The Chase Bank has recently begun expanding operations to include financing in the Union. (See Scope, December, 1958, p. 6.)

A Basuto woman on her pony with her child strapped to her back, the usual way in which the women of the Bantu tribes carry their young children.



PROGRESS IN BANTU AFFAIRS

IT WAS ANNOUNCED recently that 100,000 houses for the accommodation of 500,000 Bantu were built in South Africa's urban areas during the five-year period ending December 31, 1958. In one year alone, \$8.4 million was spent on Bantu housing in Johannesburg—an amount equal to the total spent on Bantu housing over the previous fifty years.

Another new township, Tsakane, is to be built near Brakpan on the Witwatersrand at a cost of \$2.6 million. The mayor of Brakpan, Mr. H. A. Vorster, estimated that of this amount \$294,000 had been set aside for the purchase of land and another \$182,000 for survey charges, roads and water services.

A new resettlement scheme has been announced by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. It was decided to lay out 125 villages to house Bantu now living on land which is not sufficiently productive to support them. Mr. L. C. Sherwin of the Department told the Convention of S. A. Institute of Civil Engineers in Johannesburg recently that every Bantu area is being scientifically analysed to determine its carrying capacity. In the new villages, building plots will be available for purchase from \$84 to \$140 to Bantu who can no longer be accommodated on the land where they are now living. Essential services for the new villages will be provided by the Department.

The South African Railways have introduced a new travel

scheme to assist Bantu living in townships near industrial centers. Monthly tickets are available for \$3.08—a saving of up to \$2.45 a month. An equivalent ticket for White workers costs \$5.95.

Another recent development is the establishment in Pretoria of a course in business management for Bantu traders, organized by the Pretoria Junior Chamber of Commerce. This course has been so successful that similar courses are being considered in other parts of the country. (See Scope, January 1959, p. 8).

Facilities for medical treatment of Bantu are also being expanded. The new 320-bed tuberculosis center of the Baragwanath Hospital (the largest hospital in Africa) was completed in mid-December. It was built by 380 Bantu artisans and laborers, working under an incentive scheme which necessitated the laying of 500,000 bricks in six weeks.

A NEW RAILROAD LINE costing \$6 million was opened recently to serve residents of Bantu townships south-west of Johannesburg. Four stations have been built on the line. They have been named in the four principal Bantu languages: Ekwezi (Morning Star—Zulu), Ihlazani (Greenish—Swazi), Merafi (Name of Many Races—South Sotho), and Naledi (A Star—North Sotho).

RAND SHOW GAINING IN STATURE

JOHANNESBURG'S RAND EASTER SHOW is now being officially recognized by several European countries as having gained the status of an international trade fair. The French Ministry of Finance and Economics recently recommended the show to French industrial exhibitors. But by far the most impressive evidence of the show's newly won acclaim is the three new foreign pavilions now being erected on the Milner Park site.

The spectacular British pavilion—the first permanent exhibition pavilion ever to be built outside the United Kingdom—was designed by South African architects and is being constructed by local contractors.

Poland is also erecting a permanent pavilion in the international section. The present pavilion of West Germany is being abandoned in favor of a newly constructed one, covering 30,000 square feet.

Other foreign pavilions at the Easter Show will be those of France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Austria, the Netherlands, Canada, Israel and the Central African Federation.

Phosphate Potential Great

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION of high-grade phosphate has a great future potential. This was the crux of a speech delivered by Dr. F. J. du Toit, chairman of the Phosphate Development Corporation (Pty) Ltd. (FOSKOR), to the shareholders at the annual meeting at Phalaborwa recently.

Dr. du Toit stated that the past few years have proven that FOSKOR can produce high-grade concentrate, suitable for the manufacture of 19 per cent superphosphate. Expansion to encompass a greater proportion of the country's need for raw phosphates is now being considered.

Diesel electric locomotive being unloaded at a South African port. The South African Railways has ordered 160 of these locomotives in the United States.



Growth of Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

CHASE MANHATTAN BANK

The First National City Bank of New York (South Africa) Limited, will probably soon be followed by another American banking concern, the Chase Manhattan Bank, which has already applied for permission to open a branch in Johannesburg.

Another visitor, Mr. William H. McFadzean, president-elect of the Federation of British Industries, said in an interview that, given stable and expanding economic conditions, the Union is well placed to become a great industrial power. Not only does South Africa enjoy great natural resources, proximity to new markets opening in neighbouring territories and the advantage of good ports, he added, but also its industry is now so highly developed that it can take the fullest advantage of the great reservoir of technical skill and scientific knowledge available from overseas.

These remarks were substantiated by leading South Africans in the political and economic fields. In Pretoria, the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, said recently that South Africa has youthful force, drive and energy which must lead the country to a great future. He foresees the day when South Africa will not only provide all of its own capital requirements, but may also export capital.

Upon his retirement, Mr. D. De Waal Meyer, Secretary for Commerce and Industry, said that South Africa is on the brink of great expansion. During the past decade South Africa has developed at a breathtaking pace. There is talk now of a tightness of money, but it is merely a question of this tremendous expansion's slowing down to a more normal pace. "We are on the eve of even greater expansion," he said.

GREATER PROGRESS

Greater prosperity for South Africa in 1959 is the general expectation of the nation's industrial and financial leaders, according to a special survey of the Johannesburg Sunday Times. Here is the essence of some of their statements:

Mr. Leslie Lulofs, Transvaal vice-president of the Federated Chamber of Industries: "I am very optimistic. I think that the recession in the United States in 1958 made things a bit difficult for us. But I believe we are through the dip. Business is going to be good."

Mr. Edwin Orr, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce: "The signs point to 1959 as being possibly a year of further gentle advance in the overall production of income."

Mr. P. H. Anderson, President of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines: "The spotlight is being focused more and more on the necessity for the revaluation of gold, and it is satisfactory to see that there is an increasing appreciation of the need for a substantial upward adjustment in the world price. There seems to be no reason why we should not be able to attain a fresh record production in 1959."

MAINLY ECONOMICS

Both September and October of 1958 were banner months in the history of South African GOLD-MINING. In September, for the first time in the industry's history, more than one and a half million ounces of gold were produced during one month. But the September record of 1,502,496 ounces was topped by the unprecedented amount of 1,560,726 ounces produced during October.

The meteoric gain in popularity of SOUTH AFRICAN WINES for West German tables was demonstrated by the announcement of the Ministry of Economics in Bonn that the Union's quota has been increased to 440,000 gallons. Of this, 85,000 gallons are to consist of red table wines, the remainder being fortified dessert wines. The new quota is double that of 1957 and 85,000 gallons more than last year.

NEWSPRINT will be produced in South Africa early in 1961, according to an announcement by the South African Pulp and Paper Industries, Ltd. The newsprint, which will be made at the company's Enstra Mill, near Springs, is expected to save the country over \$2.8 million in foreign exchange. The plant will be the first of its kind in the country. Seventy thousand tons of newsprint are annually imported from Canada, Scandinavia and Britain.

South Africa's output of URANIUM OXIDE for 1958 amounted to nearly one-fifth of the world's total output, according to figures supplied by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. South Africa produced about 7,000 tons, which was bettered only by Canada (12,000 tons) and the United States (9,000 tons). While Russian production figures are not available, they are estimated by the Agency to be about 6,000 tons. The value of uranium oxide exports from South Africa during 1958 was expected to top \$140 million.

The South African TOBACCO concern, Rembrandt, recently expanded its overseas interests by bidding \$3.7 million for the common shares of the Carreras tobacco group of Britain. Rembrandt, in co-operation with Rothmanns, has companies in Australia, Canada, Holland, New Zealand, and the United States as well as in Great Britain.

The Government has taken an important step to boost South Africa's exports to other countries by appointing a top official in the Department of Economic Affairs to CO-ORDINATE AND PROMOTE EXPORTS. Mr. E. A. Andrews, Senior Trade Commissioner at South Africa House in London, has been appointed to the newly established post of Administrative Control Officer in the Department of Economic Affairs and will be in charge of promoting exports to all parts of the world.

Station Roof As Parking Lot

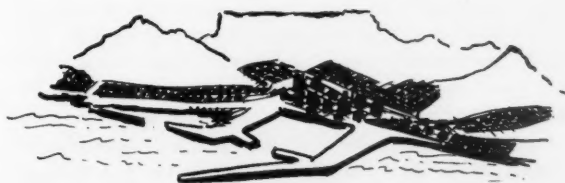
A START has just been made on the building of an enormous steel and concrete roof over Cape Town's new railroad station. This roof, which will cover the train platforms, will have a surface of about fourteen acres and will be used as a parking site for automobiles. The roof will cost about \$3.4 million and will be completed towards the end of 1960. Possibly it may also serve as a bus terminal.

BENTONITE DISCOVERED NEAR PARYS

THE DISCOVERY of a rich deposit of Bentonite—a rare clay—near Parys, O.F.S., recently resulted in four and a half acres of fertile farmland being sold at \$1900 per acre. It is a type of clay that absorbs water to an abnormal degree, swelling out to more than thirty times its own volume. Bentonite is used in iron and steel foundries and oil refineries, but it is also an important raw material for the manufacture of high quality soap, tooth paste, face powder, lipstick and other beauty preparations. A sample of the bentonite deposit was sent for analysis to the University of Illinois, where the geological department found it to be of higher quality than the bentonite previously extracted from the world's richest deposits in Wyoming. At present, the Parys deposits are yielding twenty-five tons of Bentonite daily—well over the Union's demands.

New "Wits" School for Managers

PROF. C. S. RICHARDS, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce at the University of the Witwatersrand, recently announced plans for the establishment of a graduate school of business management and administration in Johannesburg. Having seen schools for business training of graduates at such universities as Harvard and Yale on his recent visit to America, Professor Richards realized the need for such training in South Africa where commerce and industry have expanded so rapidly in the last decade. The only school in the Union comparable to that planned for the Witwatersrand University is the Institute of Business Administration, begun at Pretoria University in 1949.





A thousand miles southeast of the Union lies Marion Island, one of South Africa's weather outposts deep in the southern ocean. The meteorological data collected on this barren, wind-swept island by teams of South African weathermen will contribute greatly to the weather maps of the southern hemisphere which South Africa is drawing up for the International Geophysical Year. The above photograph was taken when the Union flag was first hoisted on Marion Island in 1948.

Big IGY Task for South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA will become responsible jointly with West Germany and the United States for preparing daily weather maps of the entire globe within a year or so. This new venture, as outlined in an official report on the International Geophysical Year by Dr. Hugh Odishaw, executive director of the U.S. National Committee, envisions mapping the weather daily at sea level and at five hundred millibars (about 18,000 feet). Under the new scheme, the U.S. will be in charge of charting weather in the northern hemisphere, South Africa in the southern hemisphere and West Germany in the equatorial belt.

Four Pretoria weathermen are currently tabulating the data gathered all over the world for the task of drawing up charts of southern hemisphere weather covering each day of the IGY. Their assignment, part of the overall preparation of weather charts for the IGY, involves producing two maps for each day of the geophysical year—a total of 1022 maps. These charts will show weather conditions both at sea level and at five hundred millibars for the area below 20 degrees south of the equator. When completed (with the help of the Trigonometrical Survey Office), the charts will be printed by the S. A. Government Printer and made available for sale to universities and other research institutions.

MAURITIANS SETTLE IN NATAL

MORE White Mauritians live in Natal than on the island itself. This surprising fact is revealed in a survey undertaken by a group of Durban businessmen whose interests are closely linked with those of the sugar island. It shows that there are about 20,000 people of Mauritian extraction living in Natal and Zululand, a high percentage of whom have arrived since 1946. (Only 12,000 Whites still live on Mauritius.) These new South Africans, almost all of them French-speaking, have invested more than \$28 million in Natal, mainly in the sugar industry. The flow of immigrants from the island shows no signs of slackening. Every ship from Mauritius brings new settlers—many of them young people for whom South Africa offers a bright future.

Science Lessons on Film

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS may soon have the best and most up-to-date science lessons available—all done on film. A Witwatersrand University chemistry professor, Dr. S. S. Israelstam, is currently observing the making of these films at the University of Florida and determining whether they can be imported to South Africa. The professor left the Union in January, with his wife, on a six-month Carnegie travel grant.

S.A. Scientist Aids Technical Body

SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE on the secretariat of the Scientific Council for Africa, which acts as an advisory body to the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (the C.C.T.A.), is Prof. E. T. Verdier, who has resigned from the faculty of inorganic chemistry at Natal University to accept the position. One of his first tasks has been the organization, on a regional basis, of a conference on medical co-operation being held in French Equatorial Africa this month.



Mr. Bryan M. du Toit, of the Department of Bantu Education, has arrived in the United States for further studies in Ethnology. He holds a Masters degree in this subject from the University of Pretoria.



The South African flag was planted last year on the icy 19,340 foot summit of Mount Kilimanjaro (Kenya) by explorer John Tunstall of Johannesburg. Mr. Tunstall led an expedition of South African university students—none of whom had had any experience of high-altitude climbing in snow—on this trying trip to the top of Africa's highest mountains. Following this successful expedition, Mr. Tunstall visited the United States on a lecture tour. He has returned to South Africa for a brief visit, but is scheduled for a number of further appearances in the U. S. in the near future.

ZEBEDIELA EXPANDING

THE ZEBEDIELA CITRUS ESTATE, the world's largest citrus farm, has just started a development program which will cost thousands of dollars. It includes the planting of 100,000 additional "export market" trees, as well as the doubling of the Union's biggest private dam and special inland dredging equipment for soil erosion silt. This valuable overseas currency-earner was recently threatened by a severe water shortage when one dam became badly silted. The problem has been solved by the importation of a dredging machine, a 90-ton vessel fitted with two electrically operated "vacuum cleaners."

GIGANTIC FOOTPRINTS IN BASUTO LAND

FOOTPRINTS of gigantic creatures, left more than 150 million years ago, may still be clearly seen on a slab of rock in the river bed near Leribe in Basutoland but after all that time they are now gradually disappearing. In order to keep a record of the footprints, a team of scientists is at present making a fibre glass impression on the rock slab. Leader of the team is Dr. A. W. Crompton, Director of the South African Museum in Cape Town.

The fibre glass impression of the 300 square foot slab will be placed in the S. A. Museum as an exhibit. Dr. Crompton believes that the footprints may not have been made by dinosaurs at all but by some mammal-like reptiles.

TRIBES GET "AMBASSADORS" IN CITIES

LEGISLATION which will recognize "ambassadors" of Bantu chiefs in South Africa's cities will be passed during the current Parliamentary session, it was announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. D. C. de Wet Nel, when he opened the new 2,000-house Bantu township of Tokoza near Alberton in the Transvaal.

In this way, the cities will be drawn within the compass of the system of Bantu Authorities. Addressing a few thousand Bantu in the presence of two chiefs, the Minister described these tribal representatives as sentries on the outposts who would be appointed by the Bantu themselves. The Bantu's ties with his homeland are hereby strengthened, and those who come to the White areas for work will no longer have any doubts as to where their home is. These "ambassadors" will serve as a link between the urban Bantu and their respective tribes and authorities. "Every Zulu will know that his Paramount Chief lives at Nongoma, no matter where the Zulu himself may be employed in South Africa," he said.

The opening of the township, which was built on the site of the old Palmietfontein Airport, was the occasion for great festivities and everyone partook of the feast. Twelve oxen were slaughtered and four hundred gallons of beer provided.

EXPEDITIONS TO STUDY BUSHMEN

TWO SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS to the Kalahari desert are planned for this year as part of a project to complete a study of the Bushmen. On a recent expedition, organized by the University of the Witwatersrand, eleven scientists studied three groups of Bushmen. In all, some ten groups have now been studied; but it is thought that there are still some tribes in existence about whom nothing at all is known.

Until recently, it was thought that the Bushmen were a fast-vanishing race. But, judging from a census taken by Dr. P. V. Tobias, of the University of the Witwatersrand, the actual number of living Bushmen is more than the previously believed 7,000 to 10,000.



Book on World's Jewel Stones

"ABOUT once in a generation there is written a definitive book on a great subject. This is the great book on gems and jewel stones for the present time." This ambitious claim is made on the cover of the new book *The World of Jewel Stones*, by Michael Weinstein (Sheridan House, New York); and the claim, insofar as the section on diamonds is concerned, seems to be substantiated.

The author deals with the history of the stones, tracing their position in man's civilization from their worth as gem stones in central India during the Middle Ages, down to their importance in modern times both as precious and industrial jewels.

The significance of the South African diamond industry naturally gives it a pivotal position in any work of this type. Mr. Weinstein tells the story of the South African diamond industry from its very beginning with an isolated discovery near the Orange River in 1866. He shows that the true potential of South Africa's diamond deposits was only recognized three years later, when an enterprising young Boer bought the famed "Star of South Africa" from the Griqua herd boy who had found it in exchange for 500 sheep, 10 oxen and a horse.

But the diamond's history is incidental to the main purpose, i.e. the over-all presentation of the stone. Mr. Weinstein, with a thorough grasp of his material, discusses the different aspects of the industry—alluvial and shaft mining, sorting, cutting and marketing of the diamond. He inquires into its chemical composition and discusses the unique properties which make it, at the same time, the world's most valued gem stone and one of the most essential industrial tools.

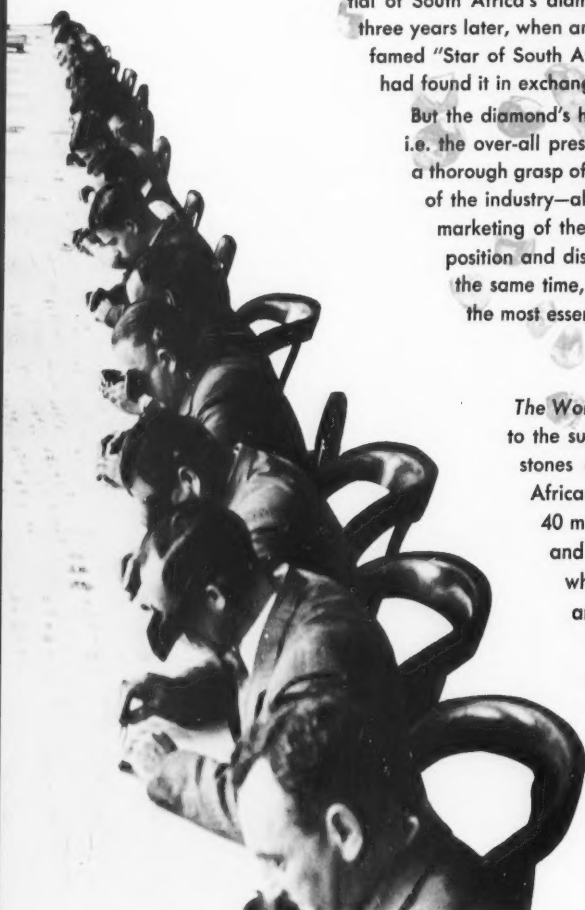
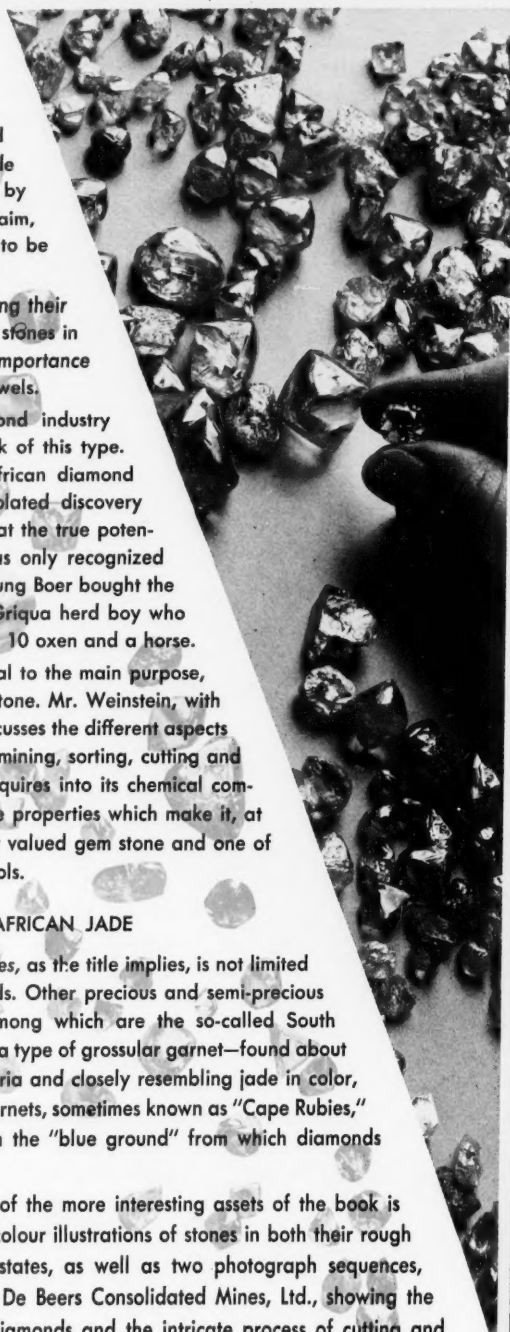
SOUTH AFRICAN JADE

The World of Jewel Stones, as the title implies, is not limited to the subject of diamonds. Other precious and semi-precious stones are included, among which are the so-called South African Jade—actually a type of grossular garnet—found about 40 miles west of Pretoria and closely resembling jade in color, and the Transvaal garnets, sometimes known as "Cape Rubies," which are found in the "blue ground" from which diamonds are mined.

Certainly one of the more interesting assets of the book is the number of colour illustrations of stones in both their rough and polished states, as well as two photograph sequences, furnished by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., showing the mining of diamonds and the intricate process of cutting and polishing them.

The book is priced at ten dollars.

BELOW: A cut and polished stone being compared with a collection of rough diamonds at De Beers mine.



ABOVE: Diamond sorters at work in Kimberley. About 60 per cent of the world's supply of gem diamonds comes from South Africa.

NOTE: Further brochure information on the South African diamond industry can be obtained by writing to the Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Ave., New York 21

FAMOUS U.S. CHOIR TO VISIT UNION

THE WESTMINSTER CHOIR of Princeton, N. J.—one of the world's most renowned choirs—is scheduled to visit the Union from March 6th through 20th, according to an announcement by the U.S. Embassy in South Africa. The choir is presently touring Africa under the State Department's cultural exchange program.

The 25-member choir, which performs under the direction of Dr. John Finley Williamson, is regarded as representing America's best choral talent.

UNIQUE SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITY

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA provides education-by-mail courses to students far beyond the borders of South Africa. The University has forty-three students in Europe and America, and many others in the Rhodesias, Mozambique, Angola, the Belgian Congo and East Africa. The total enrollment at present is about 7,500.

Mr. J. J. Brits, a member of the University staff, stated that in the past year the University's correspondence students included 1,083 Bantu. There is a gradual increase in the enrollment figures from African territories north of the Union and the Rhodesias.

The students vary in age from 16-year-olds to people in their sixties. Another aspect of the University of South Africa is that there is no time limit for studies. Some study eight to ten years for a degree. There is one student, a non-White evangelist, who has been studying for thirty-six years. He has a wide mission field to cover and takes his work more seriously than his studies. But every year he enters for the examinations in the hope that he may have time to study for them.

LP Records Teach Afrikaans

AN AFRIKAANSE LANGUAGE COURSE for English-speaking persons, recorded on three long playing discs, has been released in Cape Town. Compiled by Prof. Meyer de Villiers of Stellenbosch University, the course emphasizes everyday conversations which enable the student to master the correct pronunciation and the correct use of Afrikaans words and expressions. The cover of the album describes Afrikaans as "the easiest of modern languages" while the pamphlet which accompanies it denotes it as "the energetic language that developed while linguists turned their backs upon it."

Photographs in this issue by:

S. A. Tourist Corporation (page 1, 5, 10, 12)



Bantu Outlive All Others

SOUTH AFRICANS are a long-lived people. This fact was recently confirmed in the breakdown of figures from the 1951 census, released by the Department of Census and Statistics. The records show the number of white persons 100 years or more in South Africa during 1951 was thirty-eight, compared with only seven white centenarians in 1936. The Bantu, however, proportionately outlive all other races in the Union; there were 2,196 Bantu past the century mark in 1951. The Coloureds ran second with 201, while the Asiatics trailed with only fifteen. Of the 895 persons who has seen their 105th birthday, almost 91 per cent were Bantu. Women in this group greatly outnumbered men, accounting for 519 out of the total 895.

But, on the whole, South Africans are a young people. Of the urban white population of 2,070,675, persons under thirty made up 56 per cent; 51 per cent of the half million rural population was also under thirty. The urban Bantu population of two and a quarter million showed 61 per cent under thirty, while 68 per cent of the six and a quarter million rural Bantu ranked in this age group.

South Africa still gets its largest group of "new citizens" from the United Kingdom. The 1957 immigration totals amounted to 14,615, of which 4,723 were British. Immigrants from the Netherlands ranked second, there being 1,232 of them among the 1957 arrivals. Italy, Hungary and Germany followed in that order.

NOTE: All articles or news items in SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE may be published with or without acknowledgement. Photographs for publication can be obtained by writing to us.

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An Ndebele woman and child at the entrance to their kraal. The Ndebele are known for their colourful blankets and bead-work and the beautiful decoration of their kraals. They live in scattered settlements near Pretoria and are visited and photo-

graphed by thousands of tourists every year. Theirs is a lovely relic of a colourful and indigenous traditional Bantu culture. One would have to travel far and search with determination to find its equal.

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